Introduction to Bioinformatics 1. Databases and Literature Searches

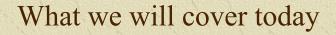
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Outline of course

- Introduction to Bioinformatics
- Databases
- Literature searches
- DNA sequence retrieval
- **B** DNA analysis
 - Translation
 - alignment
- Protein retrieval and analysis

- * Phylogenetic trees
- * Restriction analysis
- Primer design
- Genomic sequencing and annotation
- Networks and pathways
- ***** Gene expression



- * What is bioinformatics
- * Databases
- * Literature searches

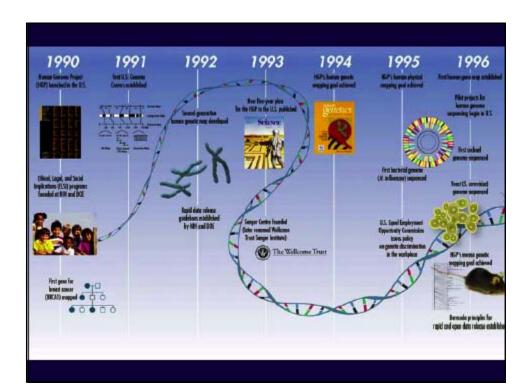
Bioinformatics -the use of computers to collect, analyze, and interpret biological information -a set of software tools and a database

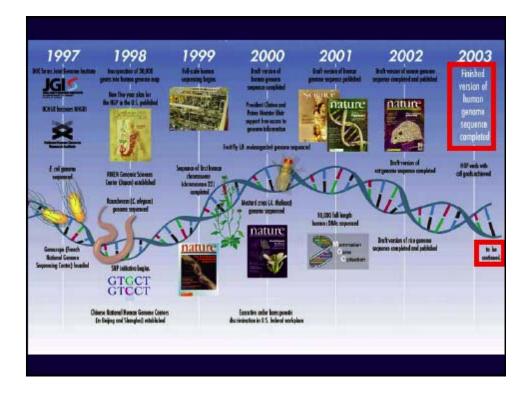
Genomics Revolution

- ** Costs of DNA sequencing and novel techniques (eg. microarrays) have fallen dramatically
- # Hugh amount of genomics sequence is available
- ★ Novel techniques are more readily available
- Huge amounts of data is moving biology toward becoming an information science

New challenge for biologists

- ★ Organize and mine data
- ★ Identify genes
- ★ Determine gene and protein function
- ★ Identify important and useful genes
 - Diagnostic
 - Modification
 - New value-added traits





So much data! ** Need to store data in organized fashion ** Need rapid retrieval of portions of data ** Need to compare data ** Need to annotate data

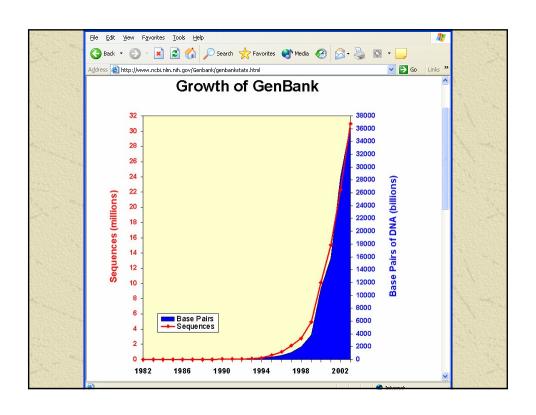
National Center for Biotechnology Information http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

Created as a part of NLM in 1988

- To establish public databases
 U.S. National DNA Sequence Database
- To perform research in computational biology
- To develop software tools for sequence analysis
- To disseminate biomedical information

GenBank

- ** http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/index. html
- ** Nucleotide sequences
- *****>130,000 organisms
- * Annotated records with coding region features and amino acid translations



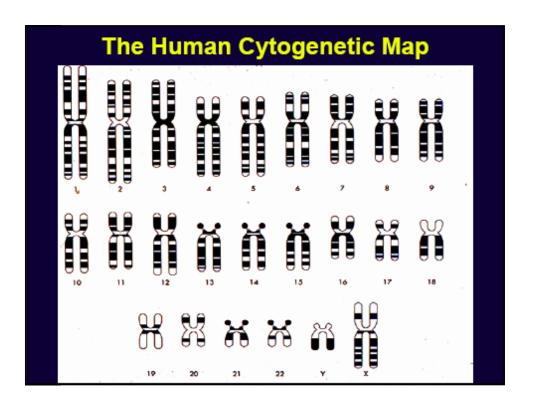
Genome update

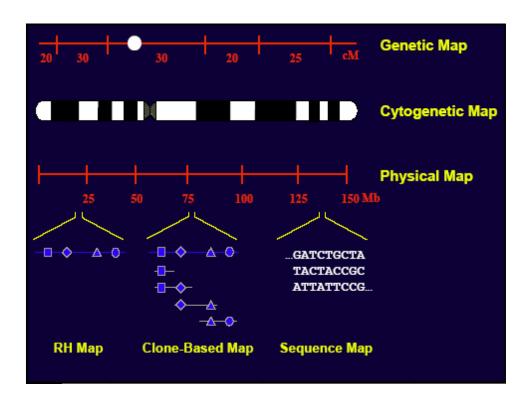
- * Numerous genome drafts
 - 155 bacteria
 - 18 archaea
 - numerous viruses
 - Fungi (12 or more)
 - Animal
 - Caenorhabditis elegans, drosophila, mosquito, honey bee, zebra fish, chicken, mouse, rat, dog, chimpanzee, human
 - Plant
 - · Arabidopsis, Rice
- * Many more under construction

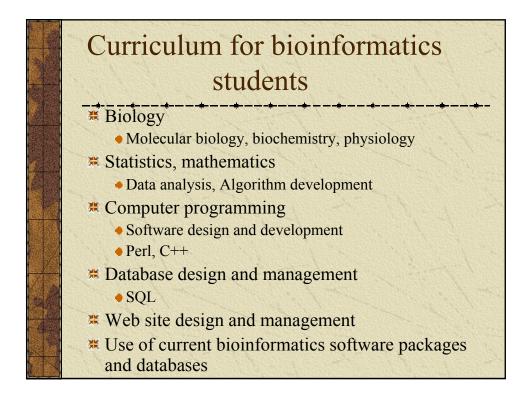
Genome Sizes Human Genome Mouse Genome Fruit Fly Genome Nematode Genome Yeast Genome E. coli Genome Sizes -3,000,000,000 bp -3,000,000,000 bp -160,000,000 bp -100,000,000 bp -15,000,000 bp -5,000,000 bp

Human Genome

- **32** billion base pairs
- Close to a complete list of human genes and proteins
- ** Challenge is to understand the genes, proteins and biological processes, so we can use this information to help the world

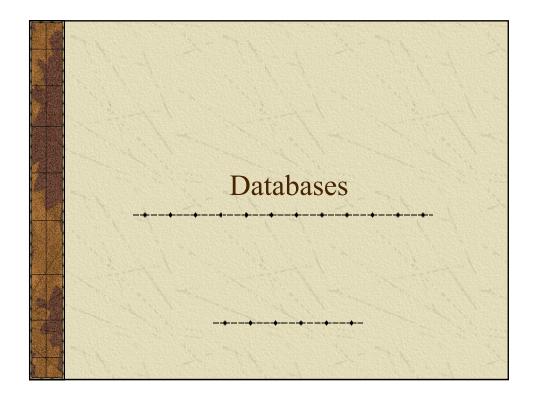






A biology student

- ★ Strong biology background
- ★ Use of existing databases
- ★ Use of existing software
- ★ Does not necessarily need programming language



A Database

- **✷** Self-describing collection of integrated records
- Computerized
- ***** Complete with language for access
- ** There are many databases and software tools available to mine the databases
- * Provide permanent storage of information
- * Application programs allow users to manipulate information

Biological Database

- * A large, organized body of persistent data
- * Associated with computerized software
 - Analyze
 - Update
 - Query
 - Retrieve
- **Easy access to information**
- * Method of extraction of needed information only



- a representation of some physical or conceptual object
- **≭** Eg. A record of business customers
 - A record contains attributes
 - •Eg. Name, address, telephone number
- *An individual name, address, telphone number is **data**

<u>Database Management System</u> (DBMS)

*A set of programs used to define, administer, and process databases

Conventional Operating Systems (Hierarchical)

- Information was placed in a record and stored in a file system
- *Application programs were written to access information as needs arose
- *As needs change, new permanent files must be created and new application programs must be written

Relational Database

- Can change database structure without rewriting applications
- Data may be retrieved from various files and from various formats
- Reduce redundancy and inconsistency
 - Reduces storage and access costs
- **Easier access of information**
 - New application programs need not be written
- **Easier** to enforce consistency constraints
- **Easier** to enforce security constraints
- Therefore it is more flexible

Some Biological Databases

- * Literature (PubMed and Agricola)
 - Journals
 - books
- * DNA (GenBank)
 - cDNA and EST
 - Whole genome
- * Protein (Etrez Protein and ExPASy)
 - Sequence
 - Structure
- Metabolic (KEGG regulatory pathways)
- **Organism**
 - Human, mouse, drosophila, Arabidopsis

Major Molecular Databases

NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information):

http://www.ncbi.nih.gov

Contains GenBank, PubMed, other databases, tools & links

GenBank: http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/Genbank/

EMBL (European Molecular Biology Laboratory)

http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/

PDB (Protein Data Bank):

• http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/

Major Molecular Databases

- PIR (Protein Information Resource):
 - http://pir.georgetown.edu/
- ExPasy proteomics server (Expert Protein Analysis System):
 - http://us.expasy.org/
- KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes):
 - http://www.genome.ad.jp/kegg/kegg2.html

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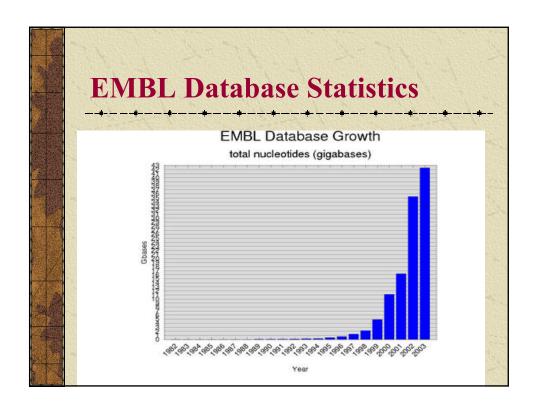
NCBI houses several databases

- * Entrez
- * PubMed
- * Nucleotide
- * Protein
- # Genome
- * Structure
- ***** Taxonomy

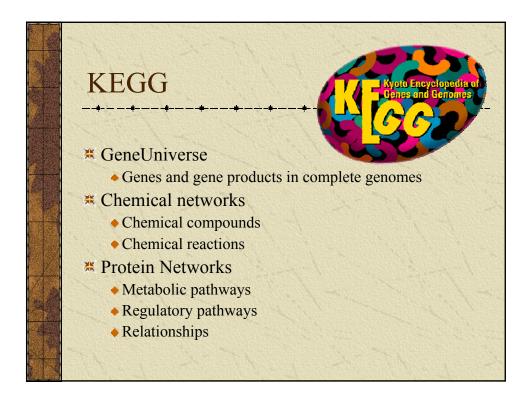
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database

- * Website: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/
- * Maintained at Europe Institute of Bioinformatics and is Europe's primary nucleotide sequence resource
- Include both DNA and RNA sequences
- ** From direct submissions of individual researchers, genome sequencing projects and patent applications
- Daily exchanges with GenBank and DDBJ



ExPasy ** Abbreviated from Expert Protein analysis System ** Web site: http://us.expasy.org/ ** The ExPASy server is maintained by the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics ** Contains molecular databases, tools, and links



Databases ** Organize data ** Allows data submission and access ** Resource for other databases and tools

Find what you want...fast

Database components

- * Define and describe
- **Unique** identifier
- **Update** version
- Links to other databases
- **Documentation**
- Submission/update/correction process
- * Retrieval system
- * Standards
 - Universal if appropriate

Retrieval system

- **User** interface
 - Computer
- * Batch mode
 - Avoid repetitive process
- * Structured queries or SQL (Structured Query Language) access
 - Allows mining of data
 - User-friendlydata mining
- Full-dump
 - Allows placement of data on other computers
- * All data accessible

Retrieval System (cont.)

- * Documentation
 - How things work
- * Link definitions
 - What is at each spot
- **User support**
 - If something goes wrong

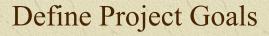
Cost

- ** Hardware-computer, screen, keyboard, mouse, extra storage
- * Software
- * Production cost
 - Training
 - •data accumulation and entry
- ****** Usage cost
 - Computer, software, training, internet access

Literature databases and literature searches

You Define A Problem

- * Target problem area
 - Meet with farmers, extension agents, colleagues
 - •Read agricultural reports and literature
 - Attend meetings
- **★ Study problem**
 - •Read literature
 - Talk with colleagues
 - •Go to meetings and seminars



- ** Intensive, focused literature search
- ** Where can you conduct a literature search on-line?

Literature searches

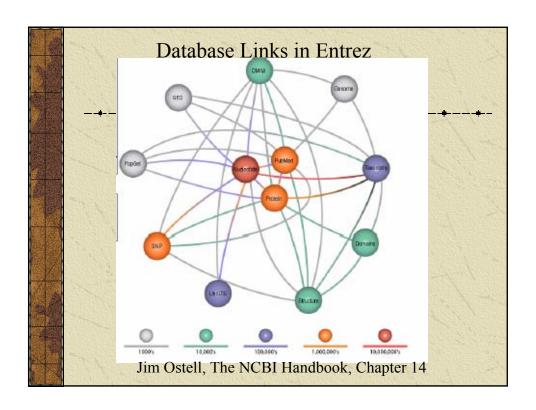
- * NCBI Pub Med
 - http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/
- **USDA Agricola**
 - http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/

National Center for Biotechnology Information

- Established 1988
- Creates
 - Public databases
 - Conducts research in computational biology
 - Develops software
 - Disseminates biomedical information
 - Entrez
 - · Search and retrieval from many databases

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Entrez/





Entrez: Search and Retrieval System for NCBI Databases

Organism Phylogenetic and taxonomic information Nucleotide GenBank, EMBL, DDBJ, RefSeq, PDB

PopSet Population study datasets

Genome Complete genomes
SNP Single nucleotide polymorph

SNP Single nucleotide polymorphism

EST Expressed sequence tags

UniGene Clusters of expressed sequences

GEO Microarray datasets

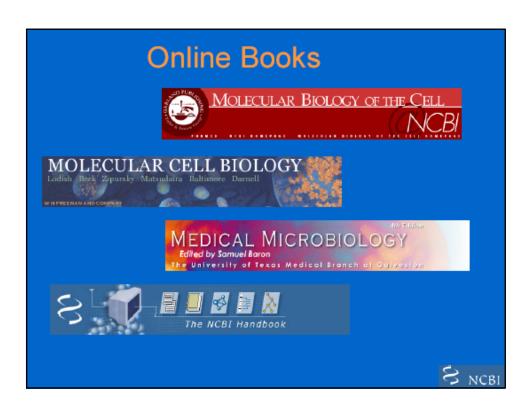
Protein Translations of GenBank & RefSeq records,

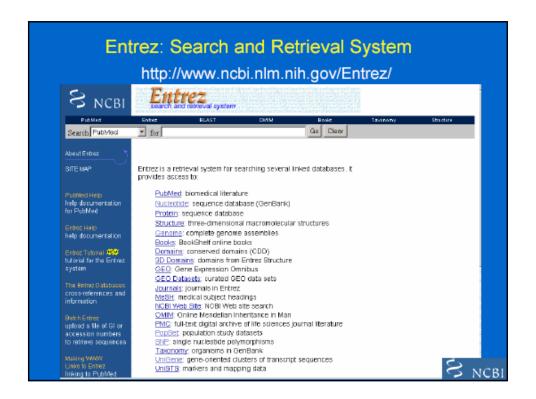
SWISS-PROT, PIR, PRF, PDB

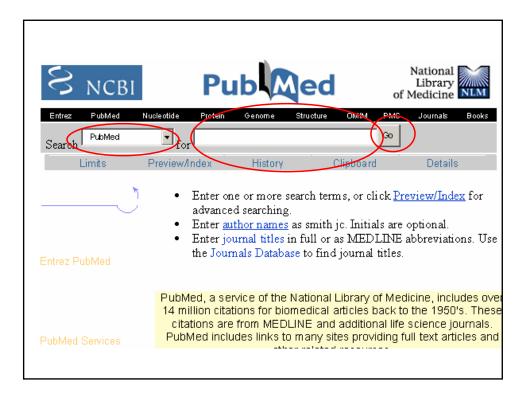
Domains CDD: conserved domain database Structure MMDB:experimental 3D structures

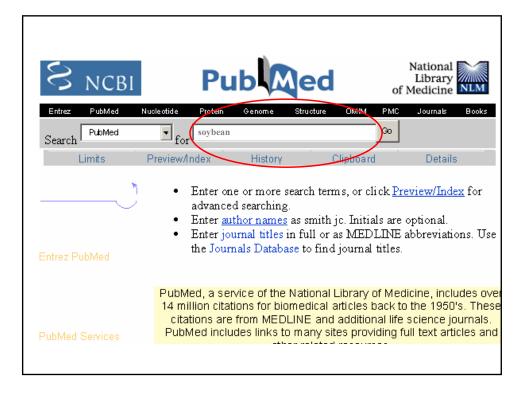
Pubmed Biomedical literature
PubMed Central Free online journals
Books Free online textbooks

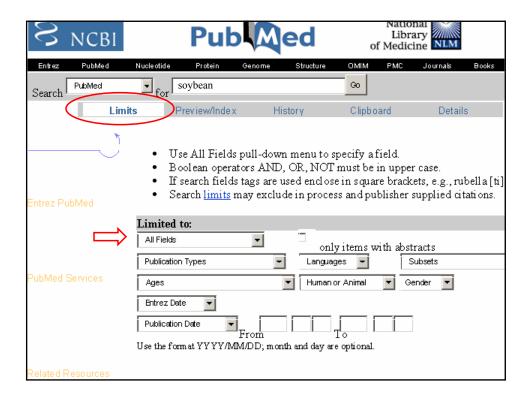


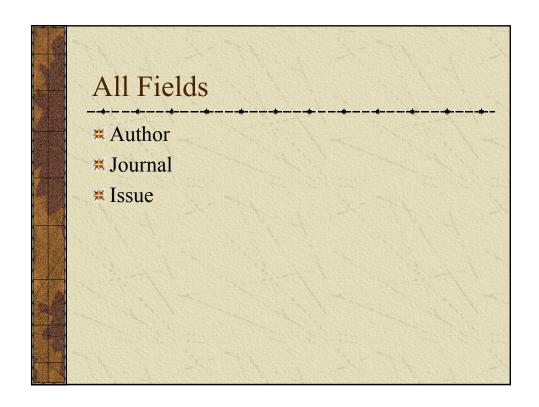


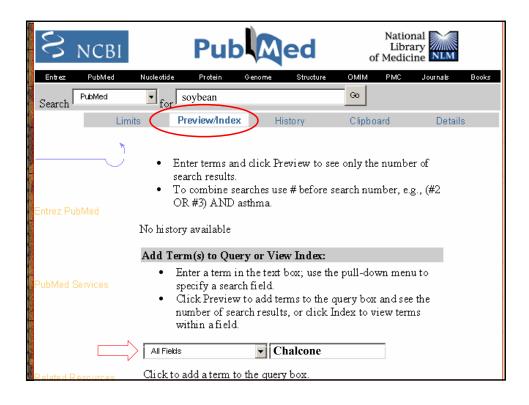


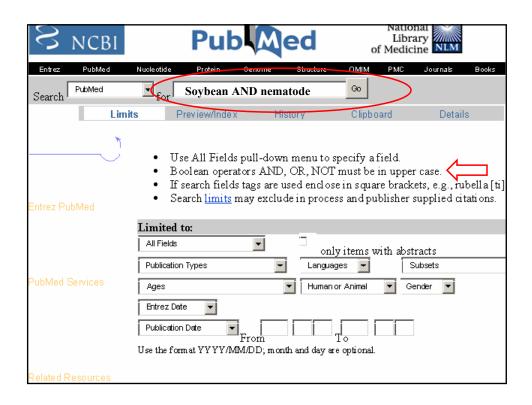


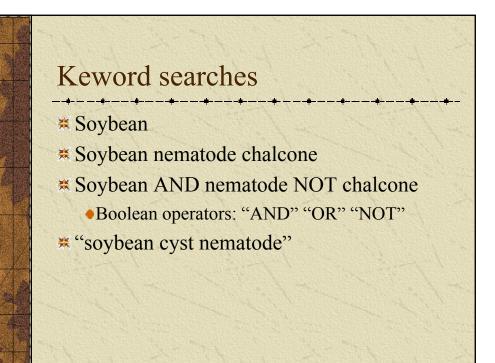


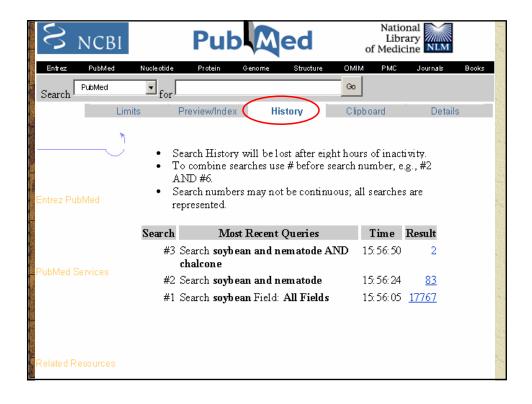






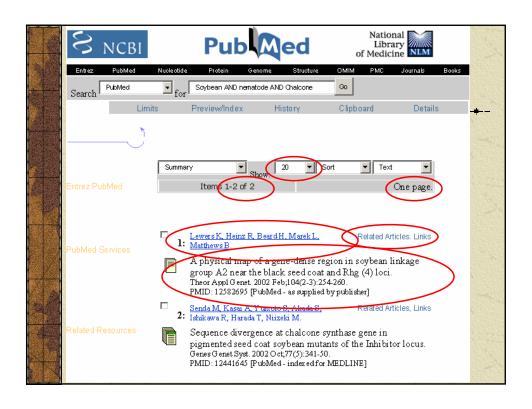


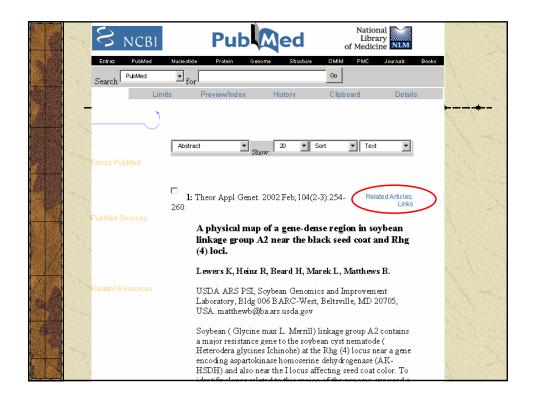


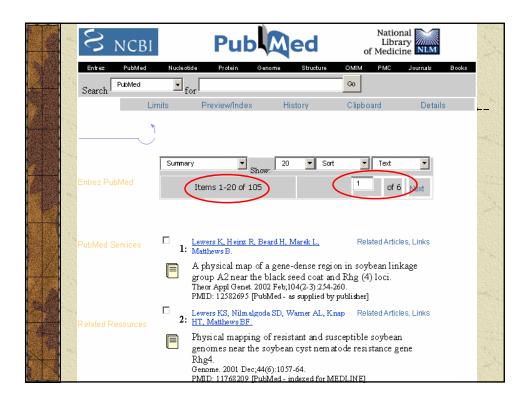


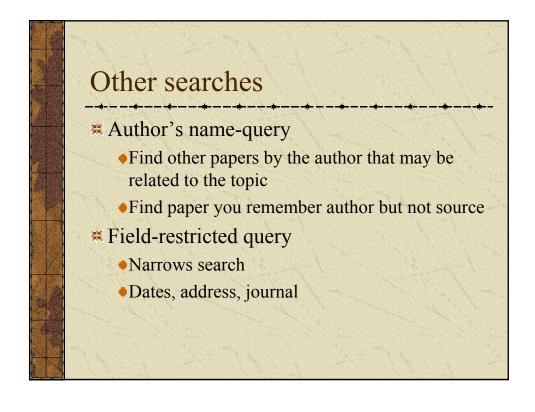


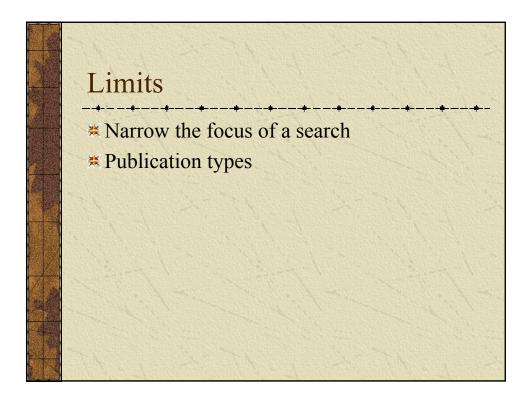


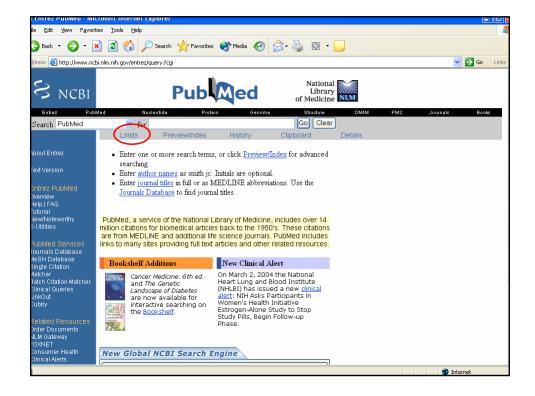


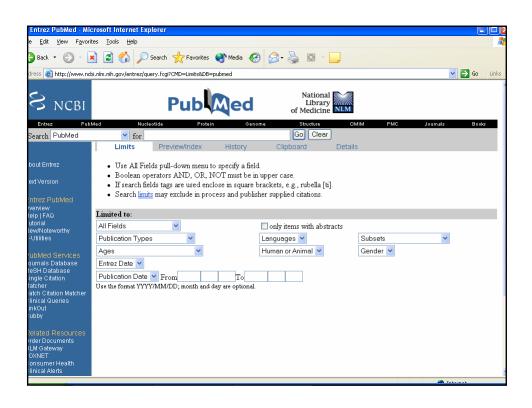


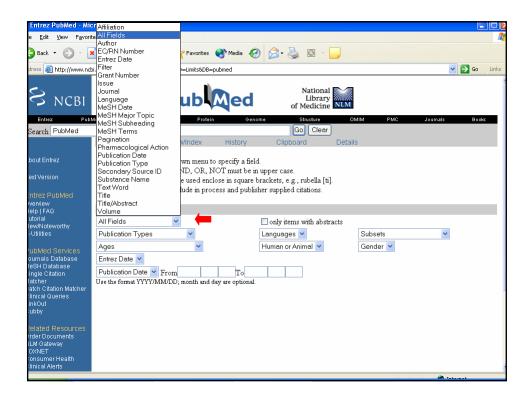


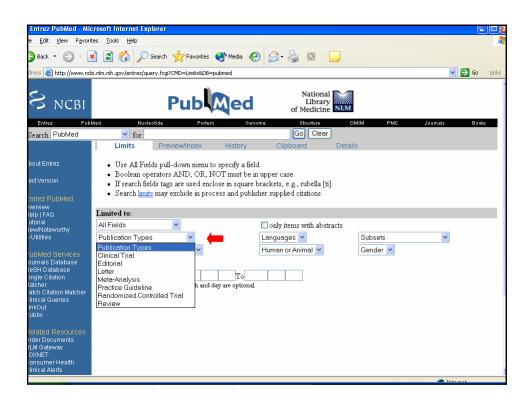


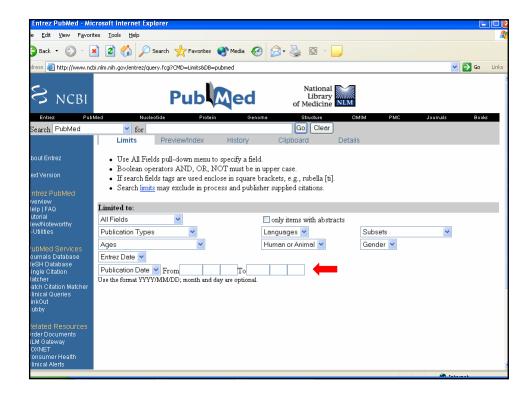


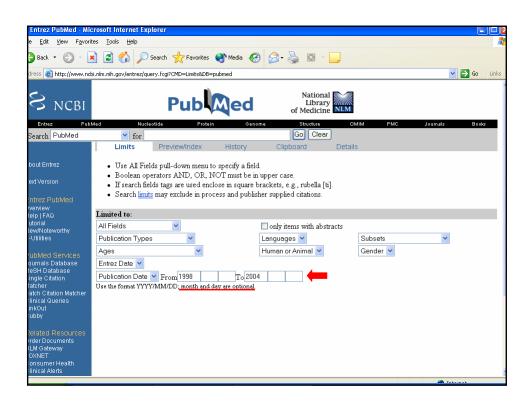


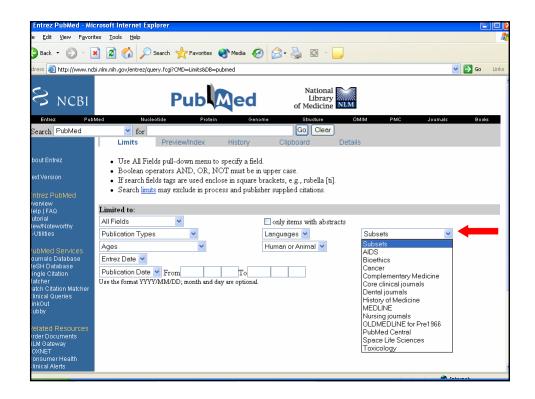












Tips

- Quoted queries behave as a single word
 - Example ... "Soybean cyst nematode"
- * Add initials to author queries
 - Example...Matthews B
- If you don't find what you want, don't give up
 - Try a different key word
 - Indexing terminology is important
- Try "Related papers" button
- No papers before 1965 are here
- ** No abstracts for papers before 1976 are here

Agricola

- **** AGRICultural On Line Access**
- Bibliographic database of citations to agricultural literature
- Two databases
 - NAL catalog
 - · Books, serials, audio-visuals
 - Article Citation Index
 - · Journal articles
- **U.S.** Department of Agriculture
- * National Agricultural Library
- * http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/

PubMed vs Agricola

- * Substantial overlap of journals indexed
- * PubMed
 - Broader molecular, medicine, biology
 - Extensive
 - No basic agronomy
- * Agricola
 - Agriculture-related
 - Narrower focus
 - Basic agronomy found here

Accessible Site **National Article Citation Database Agricultural Library** Article Citation Database Includes books, serials, audiovisuals, and other resources. Includes journal articles, book chapters, short reports, and reprints. See Journals Indexed in AGRICOLA Quick Search: (enter single word or phrase) Quick Search: (enter single mord or obrase) More search options: More search options: Search ... by keyword using forms and menus Search ... by keyword using forms and menus Browse ... by author, title, or subject Browse ... by author, title, or subject How to Search Both Databases at Once Some search options are not available when you search both databases simultaneously. | firstgov.gov | science.gov | USDA | ARS | NAL | What is AGRICOLA? | Help | Comments or questions about this database may be sent to AGRICOLAhelp@nal.usda.gov.

